UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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EXAMINER
LESPERANCE, JEAN E

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/835,458	Applicant(s) ANWAR, MAJID
	Examiner Jean E Lesperance	Art Unit 2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 October 2007</u>.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
  closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>5,17,18,22,23,33-40 and 43-57</u> is/are pending in the application.
  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☒ Claim(s) <u>50-52,54 and 55</u> is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) <u>5,17,18,22,23,33-40 and 43-49, 53, 56-57</u> is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>16 April 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
    1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
       application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed October 1, 2007 is entered and claims 5, 17-18, 22-23, 33-40,and 43-57 are pending.

2. The indicated allowability of claim 35 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered reference(s) to 6,340,980 ("Ho"). Rejections based on the newly cited reference(s) follow.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 5, 17-18, 22-23, 33-40, and 43-57 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 5, 17, 22-23, 33-34, 36, 53, and 56-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,310,610 by Beaton et al. in view of USPN 5,463,725 ("Henckel et al.").

Regarding claim 5, Beaton et al. teach the processor, memory, and <u>touch-sensitive</u> display are arranged as a data processing platform for a device selected from the group consisting of a hand-held computer, a telephone, a mobile data terminal, a set

top box, an embedded processor, a notebook computer, a computer workstation, a

printer, a copier, a facsimile machine, an in-car system, a domestic appliance, an audio

player, a microwave oven, a washing machine, and a refrigerator (the mobile telephone

Fig.3a (310)).

Regarding claim 17, Beaton et al. teach the plurality of user interface commands

includes a command for altering data content of the digital representation of the

document (Memory 440 stores data and program code used by feature processor 430.

Memory 440 includes static RAM 442 and flash ROM 444. Static RAM 442 is a volatile

memory that stores data and other information used by feature processor 430. Flash

ROM 444, on the other hand, is a non-volatile memory that stores the program code

executed by feature processor 430 (column 4, lines 9-15)) wherein it is inherently for the

digital representation of the document is there is a change in the program code. A

program code or instruction can always be altered.

Regarding claim 22, Beaton et al. teach the plurality of commands includes a

command for controlling a transparency characteristic of a document presented on the

touch-sensitive display (An activated navigation tool is preferably transparent to avoid

hindering the display of content information in the viewing area as shown in FIG. 8.

Alternatively, the navigation star may change colors or other features of its appearance

to indicate its active status. A solid line image, for example, may be used in greyscale

displays that do not support transparency (column 5, lines 3-32)).

Regarding claim 23, Beaton et al. teach the command for controlling a

transparency characteristic of the image adjusts the visibility of the document relative to

a displayed image corresponding to a different document at least partially underlying the document (An activated navigation tool is preferably transparent to avoid hindering the display of content information in the viewing area as shown in FIG. 8. Alternatively, the navigation star may change colors or other features of its appearance to indicate its active status. A solid line image, for example, may be used in greyscale displays that do not support transparency (column 5, lines 3-32)).

Regarding claim 33, Beaton et al. teach a processor Fig.4 (430), memory Fig.4 (440), and a touch-sensitive display Fig.4 (474),

system code stored within the memory and adapted to be executed by the processor to provide a digital representation of a document including data content and a page structure representative of a page layout of the document (column 4, lines 9-15),

an engine for rendering an image of a portion of the page layout of the digital representation on the touch-sensitive display, wherein the portion comprises a first page of the document (column 5, lines 42-50),

a display monitor in communication with the touch-sensitive display screen for detecting motion of a pointer across the touch-sensitive display Fig.4 (470)

an interface process in communication with the display monitor for processing the motion detected by the display monitor to detect one of a plurality of user interface commands,Fig.4 (420). Accordingly, the prior art teaches all the claimed limitations with the exception of providing a flip page command and a velocity detector. However, Henckel et al. teach a multiple page document on a touch screen graphical display device (see Fig.2) wherein the processor Fig.5 (44) connected to a motion detector

Fig.5 (52) wherein when the user wants to turn or flip the pages of the document (shown in Fig.2), the user touches the screen with his hand or a pointing device, and moves it across the screen. Movement across the screen, while touching the screen, causes an animated turning of the page of the displayed printed material, and wherein the motion detector can detect how fast or slow the user is moving across the screen to determine the rate and velocity of the touching. Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the touch sensitive screen as taught by Kenckel et al. in the touch sensitive system disclosed by Beaton et al. because this would provide an interface for displaying information which is usable in an intuitive manner by an unknowledgeable user.

Regarding claim 34, Beaton et al. teach the interface process detects the page flip command in response to the display monitor detecting a brushing motion across the document rendered on the touch-sensitive display by the engine (column 5, lines 34-41) wherein the brushing motion represents the user touching the different arrows to navigate different pages.

Regarding claim 35, Kenckel et al. teach an interface for making information available to a user provides a display similar to a printed book or magazine. In order to "turn the page" of the displayed book, the user touches the screen with his hand or a pointing device, and moves it across the screen. Movement across the screen, while touching the screen, causes an animated turning of the page of the displayed printed material (abstract) wherein Fig.4 (38) represents a brushing motion across a corner of the document on the touch sensitive display.

Regarding claim 36, Beaton et al. teach the pointer comprises a

stylus (touch point distribution (Fig.12)).

Regarding claim 53 and 56-57, Beaton et al. teach a processor Fig.4 (430),

memory Fig.4 (440), and a touch-sensitive display Fig.4 (474), system code stored

within the memory and adapted to be executed by the processor to provide a digital

representation of a document including data content and a page structure

representative of a page layout of the document (column 4, lines 9-15),

an engine for rendering an image of a portion of the page layout of the digital

representation on the touch-sensitive display, wherein the portion comprises a first page

of the document (column 5, lines 42-50),

a display monitor in communication with the touch-sensitive display screen for

detecting motion of a pointer across the touch-sensitive display Fig.4 (470)

an interface process in communication with the display monitor for processing

the motion detected by the display monitor to detect one of a plurality of user interface

commands,Fig.4 (420). Accordingly, the prior art teaches all the claimed limitations with

the exception of providing a flip page command and page curled command. However,

Kenckel et al. teach an interface for making information available to a user provides a

display similar to a printed book or magazine. In order to "turn the page" of the

displayed book, the user touches the screen with his hand or a pointing device, and

moves it across the screen. Movement across the screen, while touching the screen,

causes an animated turning of the page of the displayed printed material (as seen in

Fig.4) wherein 38 is a page curled command. Thus, it would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the touch

sensitive screen as taught by Kenckel et al. in the touch sensitive system disclosed by

Beaton et al. because this would provide an interface for displaying information which is

usable in an intuitive manner by an unknowledgeable user.

5.   Claims 37-40, and 43-49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,310610 by Beaton et al. in view

of U.S. patent No. 6,411,274 ("Watanabe et al.").

 Regarding claim 37, Beaton et al. teach a processor Fig.4 (430), memory Fig.4

(440), and a touch-sensitive display Fig.4 (474),

system code stored within the memory and adapted to be executed by the

processor to provide a digital representation of a document including data content and a

page structure representative of a page layout of the document (column 4, lines 9-15),

an engine for rendering an image of at least a portion of the page layout of the

digital representation on the touch-sensitive display (column 5, lines 42-50),

a display monitor in communication with the touch-sensitive display screen for

detecting motion of a pointer across the touch-sensitive display Fig.4 (470)

an interface process in communication with the display monitor for processing

the motion detected by the display monitor to detect one of a plurality of user interface

commands command Fig.4 (420). Accordingly, the prior art teaches all the claimed

limitations with the exception of providing the command detected by the interface

process being the zoom command, the engine renders a zoomed version of the

document and a velocity detector.

However, Watanabe et al. teach a map display region 136, a map window title

bar 138, a scale display 139, a latitude/longitude display 140, a (zoom in) button 141, a

(zoom out) button 142, a scale bar 143, a scale bar knob (also referred to as "slider")

144, a maximizing button 145, a minimizing button 146 and an X button (close button)

147 etc. are displayed within this image 130. A separate window 130b is displayed

within a window 130a of the image 130 (see Fig.3) and a detection circuit Fig.2 (84)

outputs a detection signal corresponding to this operation to the CPU 81.

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to utilize the zoom and the detection circuit as taught by

Watanabe et al. in the system disclosed by Beaton et al. because this would provide the

user of the system of Beaton more control over the document.

Regarding claim 38, Watanabe et al. teach an interface process detects the

zoom command in response to the display monitor detecting a clicking over the image

rendered on the touch-sensitive display followed by a upward or downward movement

of the pointer across the touch-sensitive display (if the user preferably carries out an

operation while looking at the side end of the display screen so that the displayed

portion of the digital map is continuously reduced when shifting the shifting operation

part of the scale setting part in an upward direction of the display screen, and on the

contrary, the displayed portion of the digital map is continuously enlarged when shifting

the shifting operation part of the scale setting part in a downward direction of the display

screen, there will be no mistakes in the zooming operations because the displayed

portion of the digital map will be enlarged and reduced in conformity with the sense of

up and down of the user (column 2, lines 7-18) and (The menu bar 132 is positioned

below the title bar 131 and is lined up with function names, and when clicking is

performed with the pointer 5 being positioned at this menu bar 132, a more detailed

display is given. A window is a displayed portion surrounded by a window-like frame

opened on the computer screen. The term "clicking" means an operation of quickly

pressing and releasing the mouse button (column 5, lines 13-21).

Regarding claim 39, Watanabe et al. teach the clicking comprises a double-

clicking (a mouse Fig.1 (6) that uses double-clicking for selecting icons on the screen

(4).

Regarding claim 40, Beaton et al. teach the processor, memory, and touch-

sensitive display are arranged as a data processing platform for a device selected from

the group consisting of a hand-held computer, a telephone, a mobile data terminal, a set

top box, an embedded processor, a notebook computer, a computer workstation, a

printer, a copier, a facsimile machine, an in-car system, a domestic appliance, an audio

player, a microwave oven, a washing machine, and a refrigerator (a telephone module

Fig. 3A (310)) .

Regarding claim 43, Watanabe et al. teach the zoom command to provide an

inertial zoom (a map display region 136, a map window title bar 138, a scale display

139, a latitude/longitude display 140, a (zoom in) button 141, a (zoom out) button 142,

a scale bar 143, a scale bar knob (also referred to as "slider") 144, a maximizing button

145, a minimizing button 146 and an X button (close button) 147 etc. are displayed

within this image 130. A separate window 130b is displayed within a window 130a of the

image 130 (see Fig.3).

Regarding claim 44, Beaton et al. teach the plurality of user interface commands

includes a page flip command for flipping a page of a document (see Figs. 9A-9C).

Regarding claim 45, Beaton et al. teach the plurality of user interface commands

includes a command for altering data content of the digital representation of the

document (Memory 440 stores data and program code used by feature processor 430.

Memory 440 includes static RAM 442 and flash ROM 444. Static RAM 442 is a volatile

memory that stores data and other information used by feature processor 430. Flash

ROM 444, on the other hand, is a non-volatile memory that stores the program code

executed by feature processor 430 (column 4, lines 9-15)) wherein it is inherently for the

digital representation of the document is there is a change in the program code. A

program code or instruction can always be altered.

Regarding claim 46, Beaton et al. teach the plurality of commands includes a

command for controlling a transparency characteristic of a document presented on the

touch-sensitive display (An activated navigation tool is preferably transparent to avoid

hindering the display of content information in the viewing area as shown in FIG. 8.

Alternatively, the navigation star may change colors or other features of its appearance

to indicate its active status. A solid line image, for example, may be used in greyscale

displays that do not support transparency (column 5, lines 3-32)).

Regarding claim 47, Beaton et al. teach the plurality of commands includes a

command for controlling a transparency characteristic of a document presented on the

touch-sensitive display (An activated navigation tool is preferably transparent to avoid

hindering the display of content information in the viewing area as shown in FIG. 8.

Alternatively, the navigation star may change colors or other features of its appearance

to indicate its active status. A solid line image, for example, may be used in greyscale

displays that do not support transparency (column 5, lines 3-32)).

Regarding claim 48, Beaton et al. teach the pointer comprises a stylus (touch

point distribution (Fig.12)).

Regarding claim 49, Watanabe et al. teach the zoom command is

communicated to the engine as a view control input (a map display region 136, a map

window title bar 138, a scale display 139, a latitude/longitude display 140, a (zoom in)

button 141, a (zoom out) button 142, a scale bar 143, a scale bar knob (also referred to

as "slider") 144, a maximizing button 145, a minimizing button 146 and an X button

(close button) 147 etc. are displayed within this image 130. A separate window 130b is

displayed within a window 130a of the image 130 (see Fig.3).

6.   Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,310610 by Beaton et al. in view of U.S. patent No.

5,463,725 ("Kenckel et al.") and further in view of USPN 6,411,274 ("Watanabe et al.").

Regarding claim 18, Beaton et al. teach all the claimed limitations with the

exception of providing the plurality of user interface commands includes a command for

changing a scale of the document on the touch-sensitive display.

However, Watanabe et al. teach a map display region 136, a map window title

bar 138, a scale display 139, a latitude/longitude display 140, a (zoom in) button 141, a

(zoom out) button 142, a scale bar 143, a scale bar knob (also referred to as "slider")

144, a maximizing button 145, a minimizing button 146 and an X button (close button)

147 etc. are displayed within this image 130. A separate window 130b is displayed

within

a window 130a of the image 130 (see Fig.3).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to the zoom in as taught by Watanabe et al. in the system

disclosed by Beaton et al. because this would provide the user of the system of Beaton

more control over the document.

Allowable Subject Matter

7.   Claims 50-52 and 54-55 are allowed.

8.   The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: the claimed

invention is directed to a computer device.

Independent claims 50 and 54 identifies a uniquely distinct feature "in response

to the command detected by the interface process being the pan command, the engine

renders a series of pages of the document on the display at a rate based on the

determined velocity vector and a page inertia".

Conclusion

9.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jean Lesperance whose telephone number is (571)

272-7692. The examiner can normally be reached on from Monday to Friday between

10:OOAM and 6:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

Supervisor, Richard Hjerpe, can be reached on (571) 272-7691.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

·Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:
(571) 273-8300 (for Technology Center 2600 only)

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal

Drive, Arlington, VA, Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the technology Center 2600 Customer Service Office

Whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

Jean Lesperance

Art Unit 2629

Date 12/17/2007

RICHARD HJERPE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER